







# PICTURESQUE EXPRESSIONS OF THE LARGE HAT



**W**EDDINGS and garden parties, rustic cotton frocks and pretty women demand large picture hats for summer wear. Probably there is no prettier setting for the drooping hat of straw or lace than the June wedding. Lucky the girl who is asked to wear one of these lovely hats as a bridesmaid on a balmy morning in June. She is then the happy possessor of a dress hat to top her summer frocks for the next few months.

Leghorn never really goes out, but some years see it more popular than others. It is being used extensively this year and makes some of the prettiest picture hats. A simple drooping shape is pictured, of a leghorn so fine and pliable that the milliner could not bear to cover it with trimming. She used, therefore, but a band of black velvet ribbon around the crown, ending in long streamers at the back, and a deep rose posed carelessly on the right side of the brim.

Leghorn is used again for one of these picture hats. This time it is rather well covered with it. This suggests a very attractive way of covering a hat old and becoming crown if the brim is good. Just a tiny bunch of old-fashioned flowers at the left side trim the hat. Blue picoted ribbon is brought from the back of the hat to form a loose chinstrap and hang in one long streamer at the side.

Neapolitan and hair braids of all kinds are very chic for the large hat. This one is a deep cyclamen pink is toned down by the lighter picoted plaque of Georgette crepe which overhangs its edge. A ruche of the picoted crepe and a wreath of tiny mixed flowers encircle the crown. The ribbon is a blue picoted one.

For sheer daintiness the fine black hair is unequalled. It is light as a feather and appears to be dressed with grace in graceful lines. The heavy ribbed ribbon which forms the side of the crown is of charmeuse, a favorite combination with black. White roses form the bouquet. The top of the crown is a wreath of black hair which allows the hair to shine thru very becomingly. These crownless hats promise great vogue.

A sumptuous combination is found in the black and black net. The crown is a white silk covered with a fine black net. Chantilly lace is draped to hang several inches below the brim. American beauty roses and ribbon bows of the same red shade are the color theme.

Surely these five hats form a most attractive offering to present against the ravages of old Sol.

*Chantilly Lace Drape & Drooping Model*



*A Generous Model of Neapolitan*



*Puffings of Net and Streamers of Ribbon*



## How a German Boy is Reared

From the Time of His Birth He Is Brought Up to the Nation

The German boy belongs first to Germany, and then to the nation. As soon as he is old enough to be taught he is educated in such a way as to make him a good citizen of the nation, and, as a consequence, a success to himself and of race brings pride to self and German. Race brings pride in everything that it does, begins teaching the child from the time he is born, by using such literature the world over which imbues him with the greatness of his race.

Early in life the boy is taught that he is a member of a huge, a national, cooperative organization. Nationalism is encouraged to its fullest extent, but the strength of individuals will make no impression upon the mind. He is nearly always taught French and English. In addition to his own language, he is taught the language to measure his strength commercially by using such literature the world over which early imbues him with the greatness of his race.

In reality the full value of cleanliness and sanitation in school and at home. He is taught the value of discipline, and the importance before he can hope to command what must learn to obey. He is taught why hunting and trapping must be avoided.

He is 15 years old and at this time has arrived for him to adopt a trade or profession, here again the state steps in to help him in this case. The one deduction appears possible, that greater thrift, comparative to the cost of living, will save fuel in the consumption of food.

Why should the increase of the cost of food in Canada have been greater in the four years than in Britain? This is a question of fact and of thought. We are not only self-contained in most articles of food but also in the companion, namely, beef, bacon, ham, bacon, eggs, butter, cheese, oatmeal, flour, sugar, coffee, potatoes, tea, and the exceptions are the only exceptions to home production of articles of consumption, that are rice, sugar, coffee and tea. Again is asked—Why then, the increase of cost of living?

The answer to this question is to be found here—proclaimed—that we are less thrifty, more self-indulgent, more carefree, and more given to the pleasure close relatives of the British Isles.

In addition the investigation of the Canadian government has shown that Canada is rapidly becoming the most expensive to live in of all the dominions of the empire. In such circumstances it appears that it is up to our people to reduce their consumption of food.

Recreation is not forgotten, but that recreation is of a nature helpful to man, and not of a predatory artisan or a professor.

In Germany a man is always entitled to a pension if he has given the best of his own social status rather than to have a place in society. The case alone, better fit your father rather than a third person. The result of this of course is too evident need further comment.—Harry W. Wayne in T. P. Weekly.

## Monopolies in Straw

**Chinese Seem to Have the Straw Hat Business Covered**

At one time the plaiting of straw for making hats was among the chiefest industries of the Chinese, almost as follows, in seasons, as carding wool, spinning, or knitting. No one has ever been able to determine just how far back the art of straw hat making goes, but the records that make the Chinaman resort to work according returns to the year 1800. The Chinaman's skill in straw hat making has given the British Empire a monopoly. Wheat straw is used alone, and the straw is cut into short lengths between the joints and split into from two to seven pieces, according to the size of the hat to be plaited. The finest are less than an eighth of an inch wide. Shantung is the chief straw hat manufacturing center, but Britain's freedom from customs duties has given the Chinese holds with regard to the drying of straw hats. The bleaching industry is based in the same town about forty miles from London.

When plaiting was carried on in China, the straw was gathered, the straw cut before ripening was used, and the product was strong and durable. The Chinaman's demand for durable hats has been among the influences tending to a failure of the straw hat business, due to the use of wheat straw, ripened, and consequently weak and brittle. No man in China can afford to buy a durable straw hat. As a rule there is an aversion to appear in public in hats of straw, and the Chinaman's export product meets the demand. While plaiting would only cost a few cents a day, the Chinaman's work helps to eke out the meager returns from other fields of labor.

This is at hand, and it should remind inventors that the chance to revolutionize the manufacture is still open.—Forrestal Globe.

## A Peruvian River Horror

**No White Man, Exploring its Riches Ever Returned**

There is a river of mystery and horror in Peru, and the legend of wealth in its depths is unfulfilled, until now, in gold are accompanied by tales of those who went up it never to return. They may be true, but the stories have recently returned from South America, tolls of the stream.

"The river," he said, "is the Colorado River, the richest river in Peru. Great groves of coca grow along its course, and gold has been found in it. But the Mocas, a tribe of cannibals, inhabit it, and none of them ever returns. They kill a man on sight. Expeditions have been fitted out and have hardly any survivors. The rub is, that, but none of them ever returns. The savages have killed the men, and the bodies are left to the vultures. They have come down the river empty, bottoms up, or filled with sand. The savages did not care to remove."

Canada's existing overseas force exceeds by 50,000 the strength of the British Army at the outbreak of the war.

## Canada's Need for Thrift

**Wastefulness and Extravagance Tend to Increase High Cost of Living**

There is an unusual interest, a return to what is comparison. A return to what is comparison, however, seems to prove that there is nearly as much reason for the same thing in Canada as in Britain. The cost of living in Canada is shown that the prices of food have increased from 100 in 1913, and of food and coal combined from 100 in 1913, to 145 in 1915, and of food and coal combined from 100 in 1913, to 146 in 1916. In the same period was 100 to 113 for food and 100 to 102.2 for coal. This is the result of the coal being used and coal not being so accessible, it would be proportionately higher, but the cost of coal would be proportionately less than for the same case.

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## Soldiers' Pensions

**Injured Should Be Provided for so They Can Live in Comfort**

There is a steady community in English-speaking Canada that the government cannot err on the side of generosity in the matter of pensions. In the event, the question of generosity can hardly enter into the consideration of the Chinaman. In addition the investigation of the Canadian government has shown that Canada is rapidly becoming the most expensive to live in of all the dominions of the empire. In such circumstances it appears that it is up to our people to reduce their consumption of food.

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## Prairie Summerfallow

**By Prof. G. H. Cutler, University of Saskatchewan**

If Mr. Angus Mackay, father of Saskatchewan, is right, he was asked that he considered the one most potent factor in the development of the prairie lands to be the desire to prove that they were nearly as much reason for the same thing in Canada as in Britain. The cost of living in Canada is shown that the prices of food have increased from 100 in 1913, and of food and coal combined from 100 in 1913, to 145 in 1915, and of food and coal combined from 100 in 1913, to 146 in 1916. In the same period was 100 to 113 for food and 100 to 102.2 for coal. This is the result of the coal being used and coal not being so accessible, it would be proportionately higher, but the cost of coal would be proportionately less than for the same case.

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## A Terror of the Air

**Bears Has Record of 40 Air Duals and 14 Victories to His Credit**

In the Royal Journal Gazette Printed with the Royal Guards Parade division of Sub-Lt. Navarre, one of the valiant and most famous terror of

the air, bears record of 40 air duals and 14 victories to his credit.

As a boy Navarre earned the reputation of an infant terror. In September, 1914, he was shot down near West Point of France. But he soon tired of climbing and applied for his license two months later. He has since won 14 more victories, and is now the top gun for them, chase them, worry them, give them no rest, and to dive the loops and never let them get away.

Nothing in his opinion can replace scientific flying.

Navarre is at present standing at 10 duals and 14 victories.

The first time he met an enemy airplane, in August, 1914, he was flying a two-seat, two-passenger machine. He swooped down on him like a hawk, and shot him down. The bear forgot to use his carbine. The German was so confounded that he lost his gun.

On the following month Navarre brought down an Aviatik. Later he met another Aviatik, and shot him down.

Two to control weeds.

The rainfall in the Saskatchewan farms ranges from 10 inches on the average. This is inadequate when one considers that plants require a minimum of 20 inches of moisture for development. Approximately 50 tons of moisture are required to develop each acre of land. This is the amount which falls when there is no snow cover.

Weeds hamper the growth of plants by crowding upon them and by robbing them of water. When moisture is lacking, weeds are large and vicious that grain plants require more moisture than do other plants, more moisture is required for dry matter development than for grain plants.

When the rainfall is less than 10 inches, weeds become a determining factor.

Weeds hamper the growth of plants especially on the lighter soils and the older fields, where the soil is more compacted and the moisture is held longer. The deeper the soil, the more moisture is held, and the more moisture is available for the plant to use.

It is a good idea to plough the bottom furrows in the fall, when the soil is moist, to prevent weeds from growing in the winter.

It is a good idea to plough the top furrows in the spring, when the soil is dry, to prevent weeds from growing in the summer.

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## Beer Worse Than Whiskey

**Beer Is Not the Hardest Drink It Is**

Over twelve years ago, Sir John A. McDonald applied to the Royal Commission to inquire into the liquor problem. The Chairman of the commission stated that nearly all doctors said that beer was worse than whisky, and some said we could not tell the reason why.

Some years after that the great investigator, Von Bock, who had invented the beer, was asked what name he had given to his invention, and he replied, "I called it Hop Acid." He regarded it as indispensable to health, less for the hops than for the acid.

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## Anxious Vigil on the British Coast

**It is night, the darkness, and full of**

**terrors to the mind—the full of**

**danger and possibilities of surprise,**

**the sudden and sometimes unexpected**

**attack of the Hun, the sudden and**

**desertion of the friend, the sudden**

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## THE MAIL MUNSON, ALBERTA

### Zam Bulk

**Is the best remedy  
known for swollen  
feet, rheumatism,  
sore feet, stings and  
blisters. A skin food!**  
All Druggists and Stores—Get it.

### LITTLE THINGS COUNT

Even in a match you should consider the "Little Things," the wood—the composition—the strikeability—the flame.

### EDDY'S MATCHES

are made of strong dry pine stems, with a secret perfected composition that guarantees "Every Match A Light." 65 years of knowing how—that's the reason!

All Eddy products are dependable products—Always.



During the War Queen's University has suspended classes in Medicine.

The Arts Course is to be taken by correspondence, but students desiring to graduate must attend.

SUMMER SCHOOL GEO. Y. CHOWN REGISTRAR

JULY AND AUGUST

REGISTRATION

